

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
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DISGRACEFUL.

Last week the Kentucky House of Representatives took up the bill to amend section 4, article 4, chapter 28, of Revised Statutes.

Said bill reads as follows:

1. That section 4, article 4, chapter 28, be so amended that the same shall read as follows: "Whoever shall unlawfully and cruelly know any white woman against her will, or by force, or by fraud, or by any other means, shall be guilty of rape, and shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years, or punished with death, at the discretion of the jury."

2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. POWELL moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "white," and the words "or punished with death," printed in italics. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 73; nays, 7.

In our judgment the above action of the House is characterized by an illiberality unbecoming a moral or educated assembly of men. It is worthy only of a body governed by prejudice and ignorance. It is disgraceful to the age in which we live. We do not object to the infliction of the death penalty for the crime of rape. The punishment is not too great for the act, and it should be inflicted in every case. But that the House of Representatives should enact as its solemn judgment, that a rape on a white woman should be punished by death, and that a rape upon a negro should be punished by a lesser penalty, or not be punished at all, is most monstrous. It is the same brutal passion that would inspire the felon in either case, and if there is any difference it requires a lower and coarser order of licentiousness to perpetrate a rape upon a negro than upon a white woman. It is disgraceful that the Legislature of Kentucky should find the one a crime worthy of the extreme rigor, and the other of a lesser degree of punishment, or of no punishment at all. If this bill should become a law, and unless there shall be additional legislation providing for such cases, there will be no penalty attached to the crime of committing a rape upon a negro, or, in other words, it will be declared to be no crime at all. Out upon all such narrow-minded proceedings. Let the rascals be hung in both cases or not be hung in either.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the chief offense of Gen. BURRIDGE was in executing strictly the orders of his superior officers. Who was it that commanded him to shoot boys arrested in the act of going to the rebel armies, before they had joined that army or committed any act of hostility? Who was it that ordered him to issue an order establishing Boards of Trade in Kentucky, and prohibiting the transaction of legitimate and ordinary business except by permission of such illegal tribunals? Who was it that ordered him to prohibit the shipment of hogs from Kentucky to Ohio and Indiana or from one point to another within the State, so that his brother and friends could buy them at their own prices or levy black mail on others for the privileges of buying, shipping and packing? Who was it that ordered him to make public speeches proclaiming that only those who voted for LINCOLN would receive payment for property seized by the Federal Government? Who was it that ordered him to arrest hundreds of quiet citizens without evidence or even accusation of guilt, to keep them in prison until they had purchased their liberty by large fees to his friends, and then to discharge them without trial or examination? Who was it that ordered him to arrest and banish from the State tried Union men like JACOB and HUSTON solely for advocating the election of McCLELLAN? We would like to see the orders.

President JOHNSON has devised a plan which he can carry out in strict pursuance of law, by which STANTON will be virtually relieved of the functions of Secretary of War. The President being Commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the United States, no order, if the law be strictly followed, can be issued from the War Department except by his direction. The President has determined that the Secretary shall be restrained in the exercise of power within the law, which deprives him of all power and reduces him to a mere clerical subordinate. It is unfortunate that President JOHNSON has not a Secretary in whom he can place confidence and to whose discretion he can trust, but inasmuch as he is compelled to retain in office a spy upon his actions, or else make an issue with Congress, the ultimate consequences of which might bring great evil upon the country, it is right and just that he should exercise the prerogatives with which the Constitution has vested him, and decline to permit his enemy to perform official acts for which the President may be held responsible.

The State of Georgia has a Governor in the person of JENKINS whom we like. He seems to have both sense and shrewdness and nerve. He refused to obey the drafts of the illegally constituted Convention upon the State Treasury. For this he was removed by GEN. MEADE, who is proving himself to be very little better than POPE. MEADE designed a raid upon the funds of the State to pay the agents of Congressional usurpation; but he has been circumvented. Gov. JENKINS had taken the precaution to remove the money to a place of safety in New York, a corner of the world which is not under military jurisdiction; and now he declares that he intends to contest the power of MEADE to control the disbursement of the funds of the State before the Supreme Court. The books of the State Treasurer cannot be found, and the Postmaster and Express Agent refuse to deliver to the military appointee of MEADE any letters or packages addressed to the State functionary. MEADE is in a fix. But what will he do about it?

Gen. GRANT is reported to have expressed himself averse to the passage of the bill constituting him military dictator over the Southern States. But will he accept the position and exercise the usurped and despotic powers in case the bill shall be passed? WASHINGTON would have resigned rather than become the tyrant of any portion of his countrymen. But can such an act be expected from GRANT, who proclaims the clamor of the multitude to be superior to the Constitution of the United States?

We find the subjoined article in the Louisville Democrat credited to the Georgetown Times. We can only say that had the spirit that animates the writer been breathed by the party generally and showed itself in their actions, there would have been but one organization of the opponents to radicalism in Kentucky during the two past years. We can strike hands cordially with all who talk and act in this manner without regard to the differences of the past. But the writer is not half so earnest as the vigilant, vigorous, zealous and patriotic gentleman who hurls thunder bolts through the columns of the Plebeian Democrat. We rather apprehend that the latter will send the editor of the Times out of the Democratic party for lukewarmness. Here is the article:

THIRD PARTY DISBANDED.

We think the State Central Committee of the third party have acted wisely in dissolving their organization. To look upon the Democratic party as the ally of the white man's government should be the policy of the third party, but it is not the policy of the Democratic party. It is the policy of the Democratic party to fight under one flag. There are but two parties in the country—one fighting to perpetuate the blessings of constitutional freedom, the other to destroy the liberties of the people and to create a despotism upon their ruins. The ranks of the Democratic party are open to receive all who desire the overthrow of Radicalism. All Democrats are on an equal footing. There are no back seats. Front seats are reserved for those only who by reason of their ability and firmness and unity of action are deemed worthy to lead the ranks of the third party. Past positions are ignored. We have to battle with the future, and there is work for all who desire the destruction of the present. Those who are not for us in the good work of trying to restore the Government are against us. All who come to swell our ranks will be received in good faith. We publish elsewhere the address of our late opponents. The sentiments uttered receive our hearty sanction. "The man or party that looks to selfish or partisan ambition now forfeits all claim to patriotism." The salvation of the country is paramount to all other considerations. Buying parties and parties, with solid front and solid back, let us march upon the camp of the enemy and take it. Let Radicalism be wiped out and the Union be restored. These results are worth struggling for. There can be no peace to the country nor prosperity to the people till the Radical party is destroyed.

The New York Journal of Commerce calls attention to the fact that the North Carolina (Mongrel) Convention has decreed that the word negro must no longer be used in speaking of those persons whom the custom of ages has thus denominated, and who constitute the majority of the assembly. The editor says:

The convention does not say what shall be considered an acceptable synonym of the forbidden word—whether "gentleman of color," "American citizens of African descent," "colored," or what-so-ever the unfortunate reporters still left in ignorance how to avoid treading on the sensitivities of the colored members. But "negro" must not be used—it is a touchy subject—and no deep is the determination of the convention on this point, that we may look for a clause incorporating it in the fundamental law of the State.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. SHERMAN moved to insist on the Senate amendment to the House bill repealing the cotton tax, and that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee from the House on the subject. The motion was carried. The House bill repeals the tax altogether, and the Senate amendment merely suspends it for one year. The Senate also adhered to its position on the bill prohibiting further contraction of the currency, and a Committee of Conference was appointed as in the former case. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved as a privileged question, to take up his resolution to give to PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS the seat in the Senate to which he was elected a year ago by the Legislature of Maryland. The resolution was not acted on, but it will probably carry. On Tuesday, the resolution was again up for consideration. Senators HOWARD and MORTON MORRILL and STEWART speaking in opposition to its adoption, and Mr. WILLIAMS in favor of the adoption.

In the House, on Tuesday, the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was passed by a vote of 124 to 45.

Mr. DAVES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested case from the Second District of Kentucky. The report closes with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That John Young Brown, having voluntarily given aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat."

"Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation of this House from the Second Congressional District."

Mr. KANS presented a minority report, and the matter was laid aside for future action. Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the bill to suspend the further contraction of currency reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, and agree to the House bill, with the following amendment: "But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount." The report was agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax Bill, reported that they had not been able to agree. The House then ordered another Conference Committee, and Messrs. SCHENCK, MOOREHEAD and BECK were appointed.

On Wednesday, the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to stop the contraction of the currency was agreed to by both branches. The following is the bill as it goes to the President:

"Be it enacted &c., That from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or canceling United States notes, shall be and is hereby suspended, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount."

On the same day, the Committee of Conference on the cotton bill being unable to agree, the Senate accepted the House bill which repeals the tax altogether, with a proviso for the repeal of duty on imported cotton.

On the same day, in the House, a personal affair arose between Messrs. JULIAN, of Indiana, and CHANLER, of New York, based on a point of order made by the latter on a bill relating to swamp lands in the South, and on which the former was speaking. In the war of words CHANLER called JULIAN a coward, and the latter informed him that he could test that outside of the House. CHANLER declared that he should do so, but the promise was not fulfilled after adjournment, for JULIAN walked home in peace.

THE RAILROAD.

Annexed will be found the act passed by both branches the General Assembly and approved by the Governor in relation to the Maysville and Lexington railroad, and the action of the Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company accepting and consenting to the law. It will be observed that the road, charter, right of way, and all the property and rights belonging to the former owners of the road have been transferred to the stockholders in the new enterprise, who will be organized into a company under the name of the Maysville and Lexington R. R. Co., Northern Division. The law as passed is identical with the bill drawn up by JAMES BARBOUR, H. T. STANTON, and H. T. PEARCE and assented to by the owners of the road in an interview with these gentlemen. Its provisions are most favorable and those who once so precipitately denounced the owners as a set of sharpers must now admit that they have acted most handsomely and generously. Instead of throwing obstacles in the way, they have done all in their power to expedite and further our plans. As provided in the law, Judge SUMRALL has already called a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing the new company by the election of Directors, fixing the day for the 6th of February. At this election Judge SUMRALL will vote the stock of the county represented by the tax, and the individual subscribers their own stock. We are confident that the Directors chosen will be gentlemen of sense, prudence and energy. Thus far all has progressed exceedingly well and as rapidly as could have been reasonably expected.

We call attention to the law, to the action of the Board of Directors, and to the notice of the County Judge, all of which are appended:

An Act for the Benefit of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company.

Whereas, The Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, by resolution of its Board of Directors, adopted August 12, 1867, made a proposition to receive subscriptions of stock from the city of Maysville, the county of Mason, and the citizens of said county, with a view to the completion of said railroad from the city of Maysville to the city of Paris, and the terms of said proposition having been complied with, by the subscription of over \$100,000 from private individuals of Mason county, and a subscription by the County Court of Mason county, under an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved March 2, 1867, of the amount which will be produced by a levy of one per cent. per annum for three years, upon the assessed value of property of said county, which is expected to yield at least \$250,000; and said Maysville and Lexington railroad company in consideration thereof, consenting and agreeing that all the corporate rights, immunities, privileges, and property now owned by said county inasmuch as said railroad as lies within the city of Maysville and from that place to the junction of said railroad with the Covington and Lexington railroad, within the city of Paris, shall be transferred to, and held by, said private stockholders, the County Court of Mason county, and such other persons and corporations as shall hereafter become stockholders. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if Hiram T. Pearce, James Barbour, Richard H. Stanton, Charles B. Pearce, A. M. January, H. Taylor, Joseph W. H. A. Cochran, F. W. Armstrong, Thomas H. Mannen, Richard Dawson, John Gabby, Abner Ford, Lewis H. Long, James J. Wood, George Cox, Henry E. Pogue, P. B. Vance, W. H. Cox, J. H. Hall, Joseph H. Sumrall, S. S. Miner, W. M. S. Frank, Joseph Frank, and all other persons who have subscribed, or may hereafter subscribe, stock to complete the railroad from Maysville to Paris, and the County Court of Mason county be, and they are hereby created a body corporate, under the name and style of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, and are authorized to receive, collect, receive, and hold all the corporate rights, immunities, privileges, and property, including the roadbed and right of way in and to that part of the Maysville and Lexington railroad, now held and owned by the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, lying within the city of Maysville, and from that place to the junction of the Maysville and Lexington railroad in the city of Paris, and to that part of the said railroad and Lexington railroad, now held and owned by the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, lying within the city of Maysville, and from that place to the junction of the Maysville and Lexington railroad in the 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clined to do, on the score of his own excessive modesty and unwillingness to appear proud or officious. The young gentlemen then applied to Mr. George W. Suler, who told him that Judge Whittaker thought it expedient and impolitic that Col. Marshall and any man like him should speak at or take any active part in the meeting. Of course the desire of the people to hear Col. Marshall had to be yielded when the adverse opinion of so great a man as Mr. Whittaker was made known, and no call was made upon him at that time. When the report of the Committee of delegates was read, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we, the undersigned, Mr. Thomas Nicholson rose with great dignity and informed the chairman and the audience that Hugh Gilmore, Esq., had been a Radical but was now a good Democrat, and moved that he be added to the delegates who were thought worthy of being sent to Frankfort. This motion was seconded, and carried by a majority of one, three votes being cast for and two against. The chairman declared the resolution passed, but Mr. Nicholson insisted that the vote should be taken standing, and

The Cincinnati Commercial, despite its racialism, has occasional gleams of lucidity. Witness the following paragraph on the Stanton imbroglio:

The members of Congress who signed a resolution to Edwin M. Stanton to remain in the War Office, and take advantage of the tenure of office act, which he himself pronounced unconstitutional, are not to be censured for doing so, when many of them must be conscious that Stanton is not a lovable person. It is an open question whether he has been a useful person. At any rate, his utility has been very costly. His extravagance of administration has been handsomely rebuked by the economy of Grant interim. As the case stands, Stanton cannot, or cannot to the War Office, be made do, or cease to be done, a mischief.

'Colonel' Lamar.—This great favor with the 'Democratic leaders' of this city of whom walked with him to see the Gumpstown view, and another of whom suspiciously dined and witnessed to the father-in-law of the late Senator, and who was imprisoned in the penitentiary by a Pittsfield, Massachusetts jury, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

date for Governor, and candidates for Presidential Electors upon the Democratic ticket at the coming gubernatorial and Presidential elections. Said committee is as follows:

COMMITTEE OF SELECTING DELEGATES.

H. T. Pearce,	Dr. M. Frazer,
Jos. K. Sumrall,	James Jefferson,
Wm. T. Pogue,	John Collins,
J. K. Slack,	T. Bledsoe,
A. K. Marshall,	T. A. Respass,
W. D. Correll,	

Upon motion Thos. J. Throp, Ebenezer Whittaker, Abner Hord, W. B. Baldwin and F. M. Newton were appointed a committee to prepare and present to the meeting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention relative to the political aspect of affairs now presented to the people of the country. Said committee made the following report:

Resolved, That it is true patriotism and statesmanship to restore to representative government in the Union, the several States now in process of destruction, by the wicked measures of a radical Congress, and that we will support no man for office, who does not

s designate to which of the judges it will be

More than forty years ago, Chief Justice Marshall announced from the bench that it was not the practice of the Court to decide constitutional questions, unless a certain number of all the members of the Court concurred in the judgment. This rule, varying of course with the increase of the number of judges, has always been followed since. It is a rule that has been adopted and followed under a sense of responsibility which attaches to this great function of the Court; and to this sense of responsibility the people of the United States may be content that the regulation of the judicial practice as the Constitution leaves it. There is no more propriety in a legislative interference with this part of the Court's function than there would be in dictating a rule that every judge shall deliver opinions on every case, and that no judgment shall be entered unless the reasons assigned are all alike. The people in this country have not lost their confidence in the men who compose the Supreme Court, and they have not lost an unreason-

corner Second and Court sts.

received a large and well selected stock of Fall goods, comprising everything pertaining to a gentleman's outfit, which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest rate for cash. They solicit a call from their friends, and pledge their best efforts to give satisfaction.

STINE & YOUNG.
Solely water.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JANUARY 29, 1888.

SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Oh, blessed day, which rest to labor brings!
A Sabbath's calm upon the hamlet lies.
As if an angel came on noiseless wings,
And o'er it breathed the quiet of the skies,
No more is heard the clatter of the mill;
The blacksmith's forge is hushed, the plow is still.
The horse in the green paddock seems to know
He, too, must rest; the brook that steals along
Dost surely lave its banks with gentler flow:
And birds greet heaven with softer, mellower
song:
The flowers look up and seem to say,
"Thy breath, O Father, sweetest on the Holy-day."
Breaking the stillness, hark! a solemn sound;
It passes o'er the hamlet like a wave—
Swings o'er the woods, o'er to the moorland's
bound:
And dies in echo by the far-ave cave:
Chime, chime. From yon grey tower the slow
winds bear
The church's silvery call to praise and pray.
Now forth from cottage-dor, in trim array,
The rustic come to old age with thoughtful mien,
And youth, with sobered spirit, wend their way
To the old church that stands beyond the green:
And still the bell its music sprinkles round,
Something of Heaven murmuring in that sound.
Ye rich and proud, who meet to worship God,
Stern not the poor man's prayer; for He who
rears
High mountain tops, shapes dainties of the sod,
And simplest cry of lowest creature hears;
The thunders of the crater arise,
Not speedier than poor whippers to the skies.
Dear boon to man! O, priceless blessing given;
This Sabbath to the weary and oppressed,
To hold converse with God, and think of Heaven;
'Mid leaders' hours, O golden Day of rest,
'Mid discords, music to the soul, the wise:
A gentle link between us and the skies.
—Cassell's Book of Illustrated Sacred Poems.

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

In obedience to the call of the President, the annual meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society was held in the city of Frankfort on the 15th inst.

The President, the Hon. Robt. Mallory, called the meeting to order.

On motion of the President, it was resolved that before proceeding to business, the members of this society, as a body, call on the Governor for the purpose of not only paying their respects to him, but of inviting him to meet with the society.

The members of the Society immediately proceeded to the Governor's office. The President introduced each to the Governor, and then addressed the Governor in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, stating the objects and purposes of the Society, and asking his personal and official influence in assisting the Society in accomplishing the objects for which it was formed, etc.

The Governor in reply expressed his high gratification in meeting so many of the members of Kentucky, and assured them of his warm interest in all matters calculated to promote the great industrial interests of the State, and assuring them of his cordial co-operation in all measures calculated to effect these objects.

The interview was an exceedingly cordial and pleasant one.

The Society having returned to their room, proceeded at once to business.

On motion of Col. L. J. Bradford, the Hon. Robert Mallory, of Oldham, was re-elected President. Also, in the

FIRST DISTRICT.
Vice-President—Philip Swigert.
Directors—L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county; Hart Gibson, of Woodford county; Wm. Warfield, of Fayette county; R. W. Scott, of Franklin county, and James Hall, of Bourbon county.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Vice-President—J. B. O'Bannon, of Jefferson.
Directors—Lawrence Young, of Jefferson; Wm. Johnson, of Nelson; S. T. Drake, of Shelby; I. L. Hughes, of Washington; Ed. L. Davidson, of Washington.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Vice-President—David King, of Logan.
Directors—Geo. M. Priest, of Henderson; Blount Hodges, of Livingston; W. W. Warren, of Barren; W. M. Winlock, of Hart; J. Pace, of Cumberland.

On motion of Col. Bradford, of Bracken, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of labor. The following gentlemen were appointed: Col. L. J. Bradford, Lawrence Young, F. P. Kinkaid, R. W. Scott, and R. Mallory.

On motion of Col. Bradford, it was resolved that Mr. Lawrence Young, who was present, should give his views as to the progress and prospects of the State Pomological Society.

Mr. Young stated that, in his opinion, the Society had accomplished good; that its influence for good would be felt in the State; that several new varieties of fruit under its agency had been introduced into the State, adapted to our climate, and through this Society and its efforts a great interest would be created, and many varieties of fruit, such as were best adapted to our soil and climate, would be introduced, etc., etc. The remarks of Mr. Young gave evidence of his thorough knowledge of the subject of which he was speaking, as well as his deep interest in horticulture in all its branches.

On motion, it was unanimously requested that Mr. Lawrence Young (in connection with two others whom he may select) prepare an address for publication on the horticultural interests of the State. Mr. Young selected J. S. Downer, of Todd, and Dr. Arthur Peter, of Louisville, as his associates.

The Secretary presented to the Society a letter from the Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, addressed to him officially, bearing date 25th of December, 1867, which was, by order of the meeting, read by the Secretary. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a communication from Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, to the Secretary of this Society, bears gratifying evidence of a desire and ability on his part, by an intelligent and energetic exercise of the powers of his office, to promote the great interests of agriculture in the United States; that we cordially respond to the wishes and purposes of that communication, and as an earnest of our purpose to co-operate with him in carrying out his views, have appointed a committee of our most intelligent and skilled agriculturists to aid him by furnishing the information called for, and doing all else in their power.

The following were appointed as the committee above alluded to:
Lawrence Young, of Louisville.
Wm. Warfield, of Lexington.
James Hall, of Paris.
Col. L. J. Bradford, of Augusta.
S. T. Drake, of Eminence, Ky.
On motion of Mr. Warfield, it was resolved that this Society again urgently call upon county agricultural societies throughout the State to correspond with the Secretary of this Society, and to furnish him with reports and proceedings of their meetings and all matters of interest transpiring in their several counties in regard to their agricultural interests.

and to co operate with this Society, so far as possible, in its efforts to promote the interests of the farmer and develop the resources of the State.

On motion of Mr. Warfield, it was resolved that this Society recommend to the farmers in every county in the State, where not already established, the organization of a Farmer's Club, believing these regular periodical meetings and discussions are promotive of the highest interests of the farmers of the State.

Resolved, That the President, R. Mallory, Philip Swigert, L. J. Bradford, Hart Gibson, R. W. Scott, and Wm. Johnson be appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to ask from the Legislature an appropriation to the State Agricultural Society of \$5,000 per annum for this and next year; or to secure in any other form some permanent and adequate aid from the Legislature to sustain the Society and make it more efficient.

On motion it was resolved that whereas, an agricultural press which affords a medium for an interchange of knowledge and experience among farmers and gardeners is an efficient auxiliary in advancing the science and art of agriculture; therefore, resolved, that it is both the interest and duty of the farmers of Kentucky cordially to sustain, and, by their influence and efforts, to extend the circulation of the two agricultural papers printed in our State, viz: The *Western Ruralist*, published in Louisville, and the *Farmers' Home Journal*, published in Lexington. And also to enrich the columns of these journals with communications detailing the results of their experience and observation.

It was resolved, on motion of Col. Bradford, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of a tobacco fair in one of each of the Agricultural Districts of the State under the auspices of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, with the understanding that in holding said fair no expense is to accrue to the State Society; time and place left discretionary with the committee.

Committee—R. Mallory, L. J. Bradford, J. B. O'Bannon, Geo. M. Priest, and S. T. Drake. There being no further business the Society adjourned sine die.

ROBERT MALLORY, President.
JAMES I. MILLER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

Spreading Manure in Winter.

There is but one object in allowing large piles of manure to accumulate in barnyards during winter—namely, for the purpose of working down the fibrous material intermixed through it, in the form of straw or cornstalks to be applied next summer or autumn. Manure intended for spring crops, should be drawn out and spread now, for several reasons. There is usually more leisure on the part of the team and teamster, and it is desirable to give winter employment to hired men. The loads of manure may be more easily drawn over the frozen ground than when it is wet and soft in the spring, and grass land is not cut up or injured in this way. The manure, being spread upon the surface, is dissolved and carried into the soil at every thaw or rain, and is thus finely diffused through the particles. The remaining fibrous portions are then plowed under, if it is intended to plant or sow a crop; or they remain as a partial and thin mulch upon the surface of grass lands. It is obvious that, for the last mentioned purpose, the manure should be very evenly spread, and no lumps permitted to remain to obstruct the mowing machine. It is especially important, on three accounts, that manure on plowed or stubble ground, which is intended to plant or sow in spring, should be spread in winter. The ground is not injured by the sinking of the wheels; the manure is more perfectly diffused than could be effected by harrowing; and an amount of time is gained, for early sowing, equal to the number of days required to draw out and spread the manure.

We often hear the objection that the manure will wash away and be lost. We have found this objection to be groundless, unless it is spread in the bottoms of hollows or swales and in the channels of streams. As soon as the snow melts or rain falls, there is always enough of unfrozen soil at the surface to absorb the dissolved manure. Even when placed on steep hill sides, we have never found the enriching effects of the manure to extend down the surface more than three feet on grass lands. Those familiar with the process of irrigation are aware that the large quantity of water, used for this purpose, has a fertilizing portions quickly abstracted from it by the grass among which it runs. The same result is more thoroughly produced when the water comes down upon the surface, not as a flowing current, but merely in minute rain drops. As corn is planted later in spring than some other crops, it may seem less necessary to draw on the manure in winter; nevertheless, after several years trial, we have become satisfied that winter manuring is much better than applying just before the plowing is done, at the same time that the injury to the soil in spring, by drawing heavy loads upon it, is avoided.

RESOVATING GRASS LANDS.

An Allegheny correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, furnishes an interesting statement of his experiments in renovating meadows where dairying is the principal business, and where it is desirable to keep the land most of the time in grass. Meadows there become greatly diminished in their crops in a few years. He tried harrowing the surface, top-dressing with manure, re-seeding, plastering, applying ashes, etc., with little effect. He harrowed one half of an eight year meadow after mowing it in the spring, and had an increase of twenty five pounds of hay to the acre. Sheep manure applied in the fall, on new meadow, gave an increase of a hundred pounds per acre. Discarding these modes, he next turned the sod with a good plow, and re-seeded to clover and timothy after the first crop; what this crop was he does not state. He has thus renovated seventy acres, rolling in the seed. An old twelve acre meadow yielded but six loads; after renovating as described, the first crop was twenty six loads, the next twenty-four. In four years he plowed again, seeded with four and a half loads of manure per acre, and harvested fifty bushels of oats per acre, and the next year forty one loads of hay from the twelve acre lot.

It will be seen that his manuring was not heavy. The application made in spring in a former experiment, resulted as we should expect, especially if thinly and unevenly applied at that season of the year. Autumn manuring, uniformly and evenly made, is much more efficient. But it must be admitted that inverting the sod on dry uplands, is the most perfect way of restoring heavy crops, a full amount of grass seed being used. Manure must be applied freely, if only a single year is taken for this renewal; but if two more years can be added, so as to turn in a heavy crop of clover in a short rotation, there is no question that a great improvement would be made. It must not be forgotten that one great object in plowing and re-seeding grass fields, is owing to a spring use of grass seed.

seed, and an imperfect preparation of the surface for it. Sow thickly, say a peck or more per acre, on a smooth, mellow, finely top dressed surface, and a dense, heavy growth of grass will be the result, much better in quality than that afforded by large, coarse, thinly scattered seeds. Some successful graziers inform us that they have succeeded in restoring meadows after cutting four or five crops of grass from them, by pasturing them with cattle for two or three years, taking care never to graze them short, but allowing a growth of grass at least eight or ten inches high, and especially in autumn and on the approach of winter.

AGENTS.

READ AND SAVE MONEY!

R. ALBERT'S
MERCANTILE AGENCY!

I hereby inform the public at large, that I from this day constitute myself

THE PEOPLE'S AGENT

for the purchase and sale of the cheapest goods, ever obtained in this market. All you have to do to save money, is to find out the

The Lowest Market Price

of the goods you need, and I will furnish them to you

STILL LOWER!

This rule will FROM THIS DAY, be adopted for

ALL GOODS

except: Dress Goods, Boots, Furniture, Stores, and Hardware, Hardware, books, in which I do not deal.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

by reporting before you purchase, at

R. ALBERT'S

GENERAL AGENCY.

—AT THE—
CHINA PALACE
No. 35, 2d street.

Confectionery.

SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

AT
GEORGE ARTHUR'S.
No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can all hours have them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, etc. Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected assortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the Christmas trade.

My stock of **CANDIES**

is good and nice.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS.

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place.

A good stock of the best.

FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH

GEORGE ARTHUR,
No. 31, Second street,
Maysville, Dec. 8, 1887.

Bakers & Confectioners,

Sutton st., opposite M. R. Burgess's store,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

The attention of the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country is respectfully invited to our new and fresh stock of

CANDIES, CAKES, PRESERVES, FIGS, NUTS, FRUIT.

and everything pertaining to a first-class confectionery establishment.

We have just engaged in this business, and are prepared to offer better inducements to purchasers than can be found elsewhere.

Cakes baked and ornamented in the hand some style, and wedding and parties served on the shortest notice. **FRESH BREAD** baked daily.

JOHN HEISER & CO.

Hardware.

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all kinds.)

Rifles and Pistols.

Our stock of

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOODWORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES, AND SADDLERY,

is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the

LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Claffin's best Boots.
Allen & Fogg's Boots & Brogans.
Bathurst's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.
Hoyt & Co's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
John Hart & Co's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Kimball's celebrated Women's and Men's Shoes.
And all other A. 1 brands of calf, kip and morocco shoes.

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH.

GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. PEARCE,

Wholesale Grocer,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Sutton street, opposite the Hill House,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh

FAMILY GROCERIES,

at the lowest net cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS,

Rio, Java and Java's coffee.
Crushed, granulated and coffee sugar, Levering's, Choice N. O. Sugar, etc.

Baltimore sirup, in bbls, half bbls and kegs.
New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kegs.
Choice green and black tea, etc.

Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs.
Fancy toilet and bar soap.
Star and tallow candles, shot,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
New Castle soda, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cut chewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Coke, oysters, spices, matches,
Kalam, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and jute twine, etc., etc.
Rice, starch, etc.

I offer to the trade also a large variety of

LIQUORS,

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles,
and French brandy, champagne wine,
cognac wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders must be filled in the same manner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.
I respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.
W. L. PEARCE.

AT

HAMILTON GRAY'S

OLD STAND,

Corner Second and Sutton streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

JUST RECEIVED:

19 bbls choice Demerara sugar;
Just received
20 bbls crushed sugar;
20 " granulated sugar;
20 " powdered sugar;
20 " extra "C" do;
20 " extra "D" do;
Just received
15 bbls golden sirup;
25 half bbls do do;
25 " do do do;
25 " do do do;
10 half bbls amber do;
10 bbls southwester do;
Just received
25 bbls cider vinegar;
10 bbls extra cider vinegar;
Just received
50 bbls Louisville time;
Just received a large lot of old Bourbon whisky. This is a very desirable lot, and will be sold at a short profit for cash or to punctual dealers.
Just received
Large pure English soda.
My stock of groceries and liquors is now complete and I would solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to the house.
Maysville, September 12, 1886.
E. GRAY, Prop.

R. G. JANUARY & CO.,

(Successors to JANUARY & HOWE.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
—AND DEALERS IN—

Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally

N. E. corner Second & Sutton sts.,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Terms Cash!

NOTICE TO

Our Friends, Former Customers

—AND THE—

Trading Public Generally.

After resting two years, we have resumed business again at our old stand

No. 19, Market street,
Where we will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

which we will offer for cash or in exchange for country produce at fair profits on short time. We propose to buy everything but corn.

Sell Everything but Rifled Whisky!

AND, WE COME TO STAY!

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 15, 1887.

N. B. We are agents for the Kanawha Salt Company, and will

SELL SALT.

at the regular fixed manufacturers' prices—from time to time.

U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE

First Collection District of Pennsylvania.

MICHAEL WARTMAN,
(Successor to BOLDIN & WARTMAN.)

Tobacco & Gen. Commission

MERCHANT,

105 N. Water st. & 106 N. Delaware Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.

MADDUX BROS. & CO.,

LEWIS MADDUX, THOS. A. MATTHEWS, J. W. LEVINGS,
THOS. MADDUX, Of Maysville, Ky. R. F. T. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

CIGARS AND TEA.

No. 27, West Pearl street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Book Binding.

BOOK BINDING.

AND

BOOKS NEATLY

AND

SUBSTANTIALLY BOUND.

All jobs left at this office will be promptly attended to.
J. H. COX.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

(Successor to Power & Spalding.)

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES